

Senn, who showed that it was possible to remove air from the chambers of the heart by means of an aspirating needle without fatal results. The concluding chapter consists of the recital of various experiments upon dogs, in some of which incisions were made into the pericardium and sewed, while in others they were left open. In others incisions were made into the heart muscle and were sutured, and in still others portions of the coronary arteries were ligated. Sometimes the dogs died, occasionally they recovered. The chief criticism on these experiments is that they were not controlled; therefore, as contributions to the science of heart surgery, they have little significance.

That part of the book devoted to the surgery of the lung is open to the same general criticism as that upon the heart. This is the best we can say for it.

Throughout the volume will be found many wonderful illustrations which tax to the utmost the ingenuity and imagination of the reader. Plates XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIII, are very much in point. We are also pleased to know that plate XXIII represents an "Epithelial Carcinoma."

Taken all in all, this is the most disappointing work of its class that has ever fallen under the reviewer's notice. As a demonstration of the possibilities of padding, it is highly successful; but as a systematic, logical and scientific presentation of the present status of the surgery of the heart and lungs, it is a monstrous failure.

A. J. L.

Operative Surgery. By JOSEPH D. BRYANT, M. D. Fourth revised edition, printed from new plates. Two volumes, 8 vo., 1527 pages, 1793 illustrations. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, 1905. Sold by subscription. Price, cloth, \$10.00.

In these two volumes, gracefully dedicated by the author to his pupils during the past 25 years, the practical general surgeon stands out clearly. This fact is strikingly apparent in the first paragraphs relating to the taking of histories and to anesthesia. While the form of the original edition has been retained, commendable revision has been made, and a great number of very recent contributions to surgery have been added. The chapter on ligation of arteries is tersely written, and beautifully illustrated in colors. Plastic surgery is accorded many pages, and a long list of practical illustrations. The chapter on operations of the neck deserves particular commendation, especially for the profuse description of goitre operations. The consideration of abdominal surgery, covering 1169 pages, contains much of practical interest to the general practitioner, although in many instances the additions seem to have been made by neophytes in clinical work as well as in foreign bibliography. For instance, in abdominal operations it is stated that, "the absence of organism in the field of operation, as determined at the time by the microscope, should be regarded as contra-indicating drainage." Much space is devoted to suture of the common duct after cholecystotomy, for stones, a procedure which is seldom employed by up-to-date surgeons. The descriptions and illustrations of Senn's bone-plates, Halsted's hammer, Murphy's oblong anastomotic button and Doyen's resection-choledochorrhaphy, are perhaps apropos in a museum, but certainly seem misplaced in a modern text-book. The brilliant Mayo brothers will read with surprise the numerous operations described under their names, and to which they have never, for very pertinent reasons, made any claim. The use of the elastic ligature in gastric and intestinal anastomoses is well illustrated and warmly recommended. The surgery of the ureter is dealt with in much detail. The chapter on hernia offers much interest. Decapsulation of the kidney is dismissed with ten lines. Breast operations receive considerable attention from the author. Professor Halsted will view with dismay the chart of instruments required for excision of the breast, showing only 3 hemostats. Fowler is rightly given credit for decortication of the lung, while Ricketts, on the contrary, is erroneously mentioned as

having added to the knowledge of heart surgery. An excellent description is given of Proust's perineal prostatectomy, after which Young's and all other anatomic methods have been modeled. Chismore's contributions to litholapaxy are highly praised. In conclusion, the reviewer considers Bryant's operative surgery a useful addition to any practitioner's library. Both printing and binding are more commendable than the publisher's predatory use of foreign plates without knowledge of their origin.

D. T.

Drink Restriction (Thirst Cure) Particularly in Obesity.

The sixth of the series of monographs on Diseases of Metabolism and Nutrition by von Noorden has appeared from the press of E. B. Treat & Co., under the title of "Drink Restriction (Thirst Cure) Particularly in Obesity." The work is interspersed with observations by the translator Dr. Boardman Reed, and is worthy of careful perusal by every physician, as the translator aptly says in his preface "especially in this country, where hot-water drinking and colon douching have been carried to an irrational, ridiculous and often very harmful excess by the advice of certain irregular practitioners and cranks." The fallacy of Oertel's and Schweninger's theories has been here most lucidly set forth, by the report of the author's experimental investigations on the effect of thirsting upon the metabolism of human subjects, which experiments would seem to show that a reduction in the intake of fluids has no direct effect on the combustion of adipose tissue, the loss in weight seen during thirst cures being due to the loss of water from the tissues, and the effect of the restriction of liquids upon the appetite. The effect of restriction of liquids upon the heart in obese subjects, is discussed, and such restriction urged as a means of overcoming somewhat the danger of overtaxation of that organ, a danger which is ever present in the obese. The last section is devoted to a consideration of the restriction of liquids in chlorosis, in hepatic cirrhosis, and in hemorrhages. A number of tables illustrative of the author's physiological experiments are appended. The press work is good, and the monograph is decidedly entertaining and instructive.

G. H. E.

The receipt of the following reprints is acknowledged:

By Frank C. Todd, Extirpation of the Lachrymal Sac After Injection of Paraffin; An Exact and Secure Tucking Operation for Advancing an Ocular Muscle; by Wm. S. Bainbridge, A Case of Extensive Carcinoma of the Tongue and Neck, Presenting Points of Special Interest; Two Cases Presented to the Clinical Society of the New York Post Graduate; by T. A. Woodruff, Use of Diaphoretic Agents in Ophthalmic Therapeutics; by W. J. Morton, Memoranda Relating to the Discovery of Surgical Anesthesia and Dr. William T. G. Morton's Relation to This Event; by Joseph D. Craig, A Consideration of Some Tendencies in Modern Medical Education; by John W. Trask, The Dangers of Unrestricted Traveling of Consumptives; by Frank Paschal, Presidential Address, State Medical Association of Texas; by W. S. Franklin, Congenital Bony Atresia of the Posterior Nares, Operation, Partial Result.

International Clinics. Volume 1, 15th series, 1905. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The present series of these interesting volumes begins with one that is quite up to the past standard. There are 3 articles on Treatment; 5 on Medicine, of which number 3 deal with the heart; 5 on surgery; 3 on neurology; 1 on obstetrics, and something over 100 pages of a general resumé of the progress of medicine during the year 1904. One of the best essays in the volume, and one that will be of considerable interest, no doubt, is that of Archibald Young, on "Skin Grafting in the Late Treatment of Severe Burns Involving Extensive Areas of Skin." It is well illustrated.